



JOHN DOUGLASS FOR GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS

If elected, I will do justice to all parts of the county, and to all the people as far as lays in my power, with the means at my command.

I understand that my opponents are promising to build miles of pikes, which would amount to millions of dollars. I can not make such promises, neither would they, if they knew what it costs to build roads.

All things have so changed, and at this day and time, our travel has so increased by heavy weight and quick speed, that it is almost an impossibility with water bound macadam roads and the small amount of revenue we receive, to do even as well as has been done in former years.

I have built during my term of office a good deal over one hundred miles of pikes, with more surface and volume, with over twice as many yards in width and depth, per mile, than was done in former years.

I have constructed 230 concrete bridges and culverts, ranging from 3x3 to 200 feet long, reinforced with steel on rock foundations and have placed fifteen car loads of large corrugated cast iron and terra cotta pipe, running from twelve to twenty-four inches, instead of four inches, as was formerly used.

I have repaired miles upon miles of old pikes, ditched and widened upon an average of one hundred miles a year, through rock and earth alike, moved fences out of the roads and other necessary work with the appropriations provided.

I have applied the oil each year under direction of the State Highway Commission and have never heard any complaint.

I have on hand about \$50,000.00 equipment, most of which has been purchased out of the ordinary pike funds and the purchase of the same was always approved by the County Judge before the deals were closed.

The rights of way for all pikes and roads have been placed upon record in one special book in our office, where all books and records are open for the inspection of the public and kept in such a plain manner that any ordinary citizen can understand the items, without having to pay for experts to draw out the facts.

I have had life-long experience in road and pike building and if elected I will continue to give the same faithful service that I have given during my term of office.

My election will save the county \$1,800.00 a year or \$7,200.00 for the four-year term which would build several new bridges, or some good pikes.

I have no false accusations to make, and my life is an open book that may be read by all men.

I will appreciate the support and influence of all citizens of Knox County at the election to be held Thursday, August 1, 1918.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN DOUGLASS.

TO J. B. CAMPBELL,
Sarah Stidham vs. W. W. West et al
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court
of Knox County. No. 15259

In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed, which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the defendant J. B. Campbell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of August next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 5th day of July 1918
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.
A. C. Grimm, Sol.
July 6 13 20 27 1918
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We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.
Subscribers for the Knoxville Independent.

CONGRESSMAN AUSTIN SPEAKS IN UNION COUNTY, THE HOME COUNTY OF MR. TAYLOR; AT MAYNARDVILLE AND LUTTRELL, ON SATURDAY OF LAST WEEK.

THE CONGRESSMAN FIRES HOT SHOT INTO HIS OPPONENT'S RECORD; CHARGES THAT TAYLOR, WHO AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE IN 1916, TURNS UP WITH \$25,000 AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN; ALSO CHARGES THAT TAYLOR RECEIVED LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FOR UNION COUNTY BOND ISSUE IN 1916; ALSO CHARGES THAT TAYLOR RECEIVED MONEY BOTH FROM THE COUNTY AND FROM THE BOND BUYERS AND CONTRACTORS, AND VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS HIS OWN RECORD.

Maynardville, July 6, 1918.

At Maynardville, the county seat of Union county, and at Luttrell, in said county, Congressman Austin spoke in the interest of his candidacy for re-nomination for Congress, on Saturday, July 6th, to large and enthusiastic audiences. In his speech Mr. Austin reviewed at length the causes which involved the nation in war with Germany. His statement of the many outrages perpetrated against this country by Germany was a powerful arraignment of the Kaiser and his efforts to conquer the world. After showing that war was inevitable, and that this nation was forced into the conflict in defense of its rights and to prevent the enslavement of the American people, Mr. Austin stated that he had voted in favor of the declaration of war, and demanded to know how his opponent would have voted if he had been a member of Congress. Mr. Taylor, although he had been invited to be present and make the speaking a joint discussion, failed to appear. Mr. Austin then stated that he had supported every measure for the successful prosecution of the war, and charged that his opponent, J. Will Taylor, had gone to the county officials of Anderson county and stated to them that he was going to make his race against Austin because of Austin's support of the war, and because of his vote in favor of the Selective Service Act, which compels the son of a millionaire to fight alongside of the poor man in defense of his country.

The Congressman also further charged that Taylor had stated to a prominent business man at Morris-town, in Hamilton County, that he expected to make Austin's support of the war an issue in this campaign. The speaker showed that the Selective Service Act was endorsed by ex-President Taft, and by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, by the General Staff of the United States Army, by the Secretary of War, and by the Secretary of the Navy, and that it was overwhelmingly supported by the entire American Congress. He then demanded to know what Mr. Taylor would have done if he had been a member of Congress, and charged that, from the character of campaign being waged by Taylor, he would have voted with Senator LaFollette, the I. W. W.'s, and anarchists and Germans of the country. Austin then charged that Taylor himself was a slacker; that he was of military age, and had been captain of a company of militia at LaFollette, and that since the declaration of war had raised another company of State Guards at LaFollette; but that after he had induced the LaFollette boys to join this company deserted them and refused to serve as their captain because Governor Rye would not make him a major. He further charged that Taylor had written to him (Austin) asking to be made a colonel in the United States Army, and then made it clear to his audience, who heartily agreed with him, that this is not a war of political colonies, and that when the lives of American soldiers are committed to the care of a commanding officer, that commanding officer must be trained and skilled in the art of modern warfare. He then took Taylor severely to task for having—stated that his (Taylor's) patriotism was equal to that of any man in the country, and demanded of his hearers to know whether or not they considered Taylor's conduct in deserting his company at LaFollette and in refusing to serve his country, was equal to that of the thousands of brave American soldiers and sailors who were taking their lives in their hands in defense of their country, and charged that Taylor's statement, that his patriotism was equal to that of the soldiers of the country, was an insult to every soldier and every sailor in the service of the flag, and was an insult to the fathers and mothers and brothers of the men who had been brave enough to go out in defense of their country. Austin then asked who his hearers thought the Kaiser of Germany would support in this contest, stating that he had no doubt but that the Kaiser was against him; that he had voted and acted in every instance for his country against Germany; that he had given his only boy to the service of his country, and that his boy today was upon the high seas guarding American soldiers on their way to France, and said that he knew if the Kaiser of Germany could make a contribution in this Congressional campaign he would make the contribution to the campaign to Mr. Taylor. The speaker then completely answered Mr. Taylor's oft-repeated charge about the Conner and Hudiburg collection made on behalf of the Republican National Congressional Committee in the campaign of 1916. Mr. Austin conclusively showed that the man who had preceded him as

Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Congressional Committee had entered into a contract with Mr. Conner and Mr. Hudiburg, agreeing to pay them twenty-five per cent of all sums collected by them for the campaign of 1916. He showed that he had nothing to do with the making of this contract, and that when he became Chairman of the Finance Committee he simply carried out the contract which another man had made, and that when reflections had been sought to be cast upon him and his committee by a personal enemy, he had demanded an investigation at the hands of the Republican members of Congress, which investigation was made, and in which he was completely exonerated from any blame, and he then showed that the Republican members of the present Congress had unanimously re-elected him Chairman of the Finance Committee, of the National Congressional Committee. Mr. Austin then said that Taylor's false charge with reference to the collection of said campaign fund was an insult and a reflection upon the state Republican membership of the present Congress, and he charged that Taylor's use of such a falsehood was made for the purpose of diverting attention from his own mismanagement of a campaign fund in 1916, in which campaign he (Taylor) as Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee had handled over \$65,000, and had increased the Democratic majority in Tennessee from 10,000 to 25,000. Mr. Austin then took up Taylor's charge that he was a non-resident of the district and paid no taxes. He showed from the records that he had been voting in Tennessee before Taylor was born, and had voted in every election since that time. He also showed that he was a taxpayer, had paid taxes last year to the amount of \$369, and then exhibited J. Will Taylor's sworn tax schedule filed with the tax assessor for Campbell County for the year 1917. This schedule is in Mr. Taylor's own handwriting and signed and sworn to by him. In this schedule, in which he swore that he had listed and turned in for taxation all of his property, Mr. Taylor swore that he DID NOT HAVE ONE DOLLAR ON DEPOSIT IN ANY BANK, and he made this sworn statement shortly after he had showed to a number of reputable men in the city of Knoxville different deposit certificates on a Knoxville bank and on a LaFollette bank amounting to \$25,000.

The speaker then drew Taylor's signed published announcement as a candidate, in which he said: "I have barely sufficient funds to meet the legitimate expense of the campaign, and I have not received, and neither do I expect, contributions from outside sources." Austin then charged that Taylor has never made an income tax return to the Federal Government, and charged that if he had earned any such sum as \$25,000, and he had obeyed the law, he should have made such a return. The speaker then said that inasmuch as Taylor had charged that he (Austin) was a poor man, therefore he ought to be defeated, the big question of this campaign is, "Where did you get that \$25,000, Mr. Taylor?" The answer is evident. There is but one source from which you could have gotten it. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1916, YOU HANDLED AND YOUR COMMITTEE HANDLED \$65,000 AND, ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN STATEMENT, YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THIS MONEY FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES. You say you have barely enough money to pay the expenses of your campaign. You have no income tax return, and you swore you had no money on deposit in the bank, and all this in the teeth of the fact that you had this \$25,000 on time deposit in the bank."

He then showed that Mr. Taylor had stated that over his own signature, with respect to the campaign fund of 1916, that "as a matter of fact the entire amount handled by the State Committee during the 1916 state campaign amounted to only \$42,000, and every cent of that amount was collected and distributed by the Secretary of the Committee, A. V. McLane, of Lewisburg, Tennessee." Mr. Austin then showed that the RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE SHOWED THAT \$25,000 WAS SENT DIRECT TO J. WILL TAYLOR.

These facts created a sensation in view of Mr. Taylor's statements that he has barely enough money to pay the expenses of his campaign; that he had received no money from outside sources; that he swore he had no money on deposit in any bank when he returned his property taxation. Those acquainted with him say that he has earned no such sum of money; yet he had in his possession bank deposit certificates for \$25,000 shortly before he entered the race for Congress and shortly after the close of the state campaign of 1916. Significant looks were exchanged by the audience, and the question on everybody's lips was "Where did J. Will Taylor get this money?"

Austin then went into Taylor's connection with the road bond issue of 1916 in Union County, and dealt at length on Taylor's connection with the issue of said bonds. He charged, on the authority of a Union County citizen, that Taylor's father stated that "Willie" (meaning J. Will) had gotten \$10,000 out of said bond issue, and showed, to the great interest of his hearers, that Taylor had acted as the attorney of Union County in the litigation growing out of said bond issue. The issuance of these bonds was enjoined by certain taxpayers of Union County. The taxpayers were represented by the Honorable W. P. Monroe, of Union County, a lawyer of the

Union County Bar and a candidate for the State Senate from this district, who was present in the Court House at the time, and at this stage of his speech the Congressman produced a dictograph record of the conversation between J. Will Taylor, W. P. Monroe and George N. Taylor, a brother of J. Will, who is County Judge of Union County. This conversation showed J. Will Taylor had attempted to bribe the said W. P. Monroe, who was the attorney for the taxpayers fighting said bond issue, and induce him, for a money consideration, to betray his clients and dismiss their law suit. Monroe, in order to make a record of what took place between himself and J. Will Taylor, had a dictograph (which is a telephone arrangement used by detectives to take down conversations of parties under investigation) placed in the law office of Harmon, Acuff and Roy Beeler, the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in Knox County, in the city of Knoxville, and then, according to arrangement, Monroe met J. Will Taylor and his brother, George, in this law office, and the conversation which followed was taken down word for word. It was stated by J. Will that he had gotten a considerable sum of money out of the bond issue, and he agreed to divide this sum of money with Monroe if Monroe would dismiss the suit which he had been employed to bring, and tell his clients there was nothing in the case. The conversation, as it took place, was written down by a stenographer at the other end of the telephone line, and Mr. Austin had it in his possession at the time of the speaking. The speaker then charged, and showed by the records of Union County, that J. Will Taylor stated to the County Court of Union County that in this bond litigation he would need the services of Mr. James A. Fowler, of Knoxville, who was a high priced lawyer, and that a fee of \$500 would be necessary in order to obtain the services of Mr. Fowler; and he then showed that Mr. Taylor had only paid Mr. Fowler \$75 of this \$500, and that he kept the sum of \$425 for his own services. Austin then ridiculed Mr. Taylor's fearful capers about Conner and Hudiburg receiving 25 per cent for their services in collecting funds for the National Committee, while Taylor kept 85 per cent of this \$500, which came out of the taxpayers of Union County.

Austin then sprung the latest claim of the Taylor family on Union County for its support. J. Will's brother, George, who is County Judge of Union County, went down to Knoxville since J. Will became a candidate for Congress and approached ex-Sheriff Reeder, of Knoxville, who is in the automobile business, and offered to buy a high-priced truck from Mr. Reeder for Union County, provided Reeder would pay to him the sum of \$500 out of the price of the automobile, or support J. Will for Congress. Ex-Sheriff declined to be a party to such a deal, and there was nothing doing. Austin referred to the fact that Union County had previously purchased an automobile for J. Will's brother, George, and said that if any more of the Taylor family ran for office, or got in office in Union County, that Union County would have more money invested in automobiles and members of the Taylor family than anything else it had ever put its money in.

These charges were made in the presence of the county officials of Union County and other Union County citizens, and in the Court House, where the records showed them to be true, and in the presence of men who furnished Mr. Austin with this damaging information. Mr. Austin then put it up squarely to the people of Union County as to whether or not they would endorse such conduct on the part of his opponent, who was claiming their support on the ground that he was born in Union County, and he stated that if any more such men as J. Will were born in Union County, it would break the county up to produce such statesmen. He said that, while his opponent was a great man, that a little county like Union could not afford to produce many more such would-be Congressmen at a cost of \$10,500, not to mention the aforesaid \$25,000.

Austin's speech made a profound impression upon the hearers of Union County, and the prediction was freely made that when these facts were fully grasped by the voters of that county, that Union County will be in the Austin column by an overwhelming majority.

AUSTIN ALWAYS THE FRIEND OF THE LABORING MAN Never Fails To Champion Their Cause. Endorsed By National Labor Leaders

Hon. R. W. Austin, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-nomination at the Republican primary Thursday, August 1st, has on all occasions worked and voted in the interests of the laboring man. His record on all labor legislation, as compiled by the American Federation of Labor, shows that he has been on the side of the laboring men in every fight in which they have been interested. Over twenty years ago Mr. Austin started fighting for the laboring men by his efforts against the use of convict labor in competition with free labor. He has never missed an opportunity to show where he stood in all matters in which the laboring men of this district were interested. In addition he has advocated—each

THE HABIT OF THRIFT

Happiness is not accidental. It can be arranged for. One of the best aids to a pleasant life is a habit of thrift. Things can't go wrong if you know how to save money, for spending all you make spells disaster.

If you have a Savings Account, now is the time to build it up by regular persistent additions to it. If you have no account, start one—start now—and increase your income by 4 per cent.

We Pay 4 Per Cent On Savings Accounts

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

time the same was up for passage—the Burnett bill, restricting foreign illiterate and irresponsible immigration to our country, to come in competition with our own free American laboring men and helped to pass the same over the President's veto.

Practically every Republican member of Congress has written letters to this district urging Mr. Austin's return to Congress because of his record there. George W. Ford, publisher of the Knoxville Independent, recently addressed a letter to the members of Congress holding union cards asking what was their opinion of Mr. Austin's record on labor legislation and whether or not he had been a friend of the laboring men. Below are given a few of the replies received by Mr. Ford:

What John R. Farr, member of Congress from Pennsylvania and member of the Typographical Union, says:
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Your inquiry received concerning the attitude of Hon. Richard W. Austin toward labor. In justice it affords me pleasure to say that I know of no member of Congress who is more faithful in his service to labor and the people generally than Congressman Austin. Neither do I know of one who is more attentive, painstaking, industries and conscientious in the performance of the multifarious duties of this important office.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
JOHN R. FARR.

What John G. Cooper, member of Congress from Ohio and member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says:
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:
In reply to your letter of June 6, permit me to say that it is with pleasure I endorse the legislative record of Hon. Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee.

I know of no member of Congress who has been a better friend, or has worked harder for the interests of the working classes than Mr. Austin. He has always been their true friend, and I believe it would be a serious loss to them if he was not returned to Congress.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN G. COOPER.

What John I. Nolan, member of Congress from California, member of the Molders' Union, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the International Molders' Union of North America, says:
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:
Your letter of June 6th inquiring about the legislative record of Representative Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, received.

In reply, will say that I have been a member of Congress since 1913, and have found Representative Austin, of Tennessee, one of the staunchest friends of the workers and consistent supporters of all legislation in their interest that we have in the House, on either the Republican or Democratic side.

You ask for my frank opinion as to whether he should be returned to Congress. I would state that it would be a shame if the workers in the Second Tennessee Congressional District did not support him to a man and return him to Congress, where his services have been so valuable to the cause of labor.

In response to your other question, would say I am a member of the International Executive Board of the International Molders' Union.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
JOHN I. NOLAN,
Fifth District California.

What H. M. McLarin, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, says:
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,

Your letter of the 6th inst. received, and we are very glad indeed to say that Hon. Richard W. Austin is most assuredly a friend of labor in Congress, and has done much good in Washington. Mr. Austin is a former Government clerk, and knows the conditions we have to face thoroughly. His assistance has been valuable, and

I believe every one will agree that he is absolutely on the side of labor in all questions.

Yours fraternally,
H. M. McLARIN,

President National Federation of Federal Employees.

What F. N. Zihlman, member of Congress from Maryland and member of the Glassworkers' Union, says:
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, relative to the legislative record of Representative Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, and replying thereto would state that I have only been a member of Congress for the past year, having been elected in the fall of 1916, and since I have been here at Washington I have always found Mr. Austin in thorough and hearty sympathy with organized labor and have always found him anxious and willing to support by voice and vote such legislation as we have from time to time proposed.

I consider him an exceedingly able and valuable member to Congress, one whose sympathies are always on the side of the people.

I am a member of the American Flint Glassworkers' Union and was for a number of years National Executive Board member of that organization, and was also President of the State Federation of Labor.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. N. ZIHLMAN.

What Ed. J. Cantwell, secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, says:
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1918.

Mr. George W. Ford,

Dear Sir and Brother:

Replying to your communication of the 6th, I beg leave to inform you that Representative Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, has voted consistently in favor of legislation to improve the working conditions of employees in the postal service. I have always found it a pleasure to consult Mr. Austin on legislation pending before the Congress, as he has at all times shown a disposition to assist us with our work.

Fraternally yours,

ED. J. CANTWELL.



FRANK DOBSON

Will Appreciate Your Vote
and Influence For
SECOND TERM
FOR

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

City at Large, 26 Wards.

Election August 1, 1918.

I have served the people of Knoxville as a patrolman on the city police force for over twenty years, and during all these years of service, I was never suspended nor received a single demerit from my superior officers, and I now refer you to my five years and ten months record as Justice of the Peace. If I am re-elected, I promise a square deal to all.

I will appreciate the help and vote of every citizen of Greater Knoxville.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK DOBSON.